SUMMER UNDER-GARMENTS.—The subscriber in vices special attention to an entirely new stock of his well-known and superior Zerstyn Munico Under-Gamman's for Ladies, Gentle

No other Germent as yet in reduced to the notice of the public is ex all competable to this light, soft, elastic and durable fabric.

To the invalid they are health; to the delicate constitution protection; to the strong man safety; to all health and comfort.

Importer and Manufactures of Under-Garments and Hostery, No. 108 Sowery, near Grander.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES, HOSIERY.

GENTLEMEN'S FORESTITUTE GOODS.

An extensive and superior variety of the above goods at low prices will be found at

will be found at
Union Anama's
Hodery and Under Garment Manufactory,
No. 62: Broadway
Opposite Metropolium tintel and Nision Garden CRYSTAL PALACE FIRST PREMIUM SEWING MA-CRESTAL PALACE. FIRST PREMILY SEVIS. 3.6.

CRESTAL D. Machine heretofore offered for sale can compare with those new manufactured and soid by the Avery Sewing Machine Ga., No. 201 Broadway. The simplicity of their construction, obvisating their inhality of setting ont of repair, the practicability of the stitch, and their durability of moder them the only practical Machines offered to the public. Beaders, the Patryt for these Machines is free from the legal conference on the which should all others are inconved, which fact not areal consideration to purchasers. Those in want of a first-rate article, the chapter and best, will do well to call before purchasers (notice, purchasely attended to. Andreas ingelies beet. Chapters and best, will do well to call before purchasers. Chapters from the control of the

CAUTION-SEWING MACHINES.-The most reliable source of information as to my claims to the Siwing Mariative, may be found in the able opinion intely given by Judge Sprague, of Boston, is said satisff the Singer Machine, (so realled) printed co-ples of which may be had at my Office, or by mul, by forwarding a

DORCES SEW.
J. E. NICHOLS.....
I. W. BEAN....

N. HEAT.
HOOD, BATTELLA CO. HENE & MOORE. Lynn, Mass.
Means Wood, Battella Co. Hene & Moore. Lynn, Mass.
Garles A. Durgin has no image a license to make use or self-Sew.
Machines under my patent. It has been revolved and serve dered.
Ethas Howe, Jr. Patentee of the
Original Sew og Machine, Na. 35 Hancour et., Bester, and No. 355
Broadway, New York.—May 1, 1854.

Broadway, New York.—May 1, 1854.

The Avery Sewing Machine (so-called) is an in-frangement of my patent of 1840, also of the patent ground to 8. C. Blodget, Dec., 1850, for making the identical stirch scade by the Avery machine. I am about taking legal measures to enforce my reclaim un-der them against all persons making, scaling as using sold Avery ma-chines. Extra Howe, Jr. No. 3-5 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—All persons wishing to secure Singue's celebrated Survivo Sewing Machines and apply nones the registy increasing popularity and superior working qualifies our new Single Threaded Swirg Machines will speedly approach the shuttle machines situated. The public at our office con compare the shuttle machines situated in makines at long the continuous and make up their own judgment as to which best.

1. M. Strang & Co., No. 322 Broadway.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, are selling off their entire stock of new and elegant Carpeting at greatly reduced prices, its make room for extonsive alterations) consisting of a convex style.

Rich Medallou Velveta of every style.

Rich Tapestry, from 2; to 12; per yard.

Rich Broade, 2;

And all other goods full 10 per cent. less than any first class Carpet Parkneys & Humerikey.

Nos. 377 and 319 Broadway.

WORTH ATTENTION .- Well made CLOTHING, suitthis for the Season, of the best Meterials and Styles, nowoffered at the lowest rates. All articles guaranteed. EDWARD T. HACKETT, Cloth-ing Emporium, No. 105 Fulton-at. REMOVAL .- SMITH & LOUNSBERRY would respect-

fully inform their friends and the public that they have charged their beamen location, late No. 443 Pearlett to No. 436 Broadway (one door below Grand at.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring Styles, condisting of Monaic, Velvet, Tapastry, Broasels, Taree-English and American Floor Oil Cloth and all other goods permining to the trade.

BELLS! BELLS!!-MENERLY'S celebrated Church, Factory, Steamboat, Plantetion, and other Buills, constantly on hand at the Foundery, in West Thoy, N. Y., and also at the Agen-cy, No. 116 Broadway, New York. Also, Transity, Luyels, Cost-Passes, &c., of the most approved construction. PRINTED MUSLINS .- We will offer Tats MORNING

60 yards of French Printed Moslins at 12; certs, which we have received from suction. Also, fich Printed Organdles at 1, 6, 2), said 5), worth double the above prices. LEADMATTE & LEE, No. 317 Broadway, corner of Leonard at

BEEBE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, NO. 156
BROADWAY.—ROCKY MOUNTAIN SILVERY DRAYER and BEAVER
CASESMERS HATS; Gents and Youths Summer Hats of every de-

New Planto Stees at 50 cents per yard, worth 75 cents; rich Striped do., 62 cents, worth \$1, heavy Plant do., at 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10; asperior Black Silha, warranted to wear well, at 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10; per yard.

Leannance & Kon.

No. 347 Brondway, corner of Leannard et. BAREGES, BAREGES, -- Just received, a large assort-

ment of rich Bareges, which we are prepared to sell at a reduction of 50 per ceut, from cest of importation. Also, Birege Rober at \$10, worth \$20.

No. 547 Breadway, corner of Lecouriest. SUMMER HATS at FREEMAN'S, No. 90 Fulton-st.

White Beaver Wide-Awakes 12]; fine Moleskin \$3; very light Panana, Leghort and Bind Face of all kinds. Face san's is No. 90 Folton, between William and Gold siz. RAFFERTY & LEASE'S DAGUERREIS'S HATS are all

the go among Gentlemen who want fashiousble hats at reasonable prices and receive a life-like picture without additional charge. Wide awake Hats, Children's Hats and Cays, &c. &c. for the season, No. 57 Chatham and corner of Chathem and Pearl-sis.

WINDOW SHADE MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS of GILT CORNICES, LACE and MULLIN CULTARY, DANASKS, BUTF HOLLANDS, AC.—KELTY & FERCUSON, NO. 279) Roudway and 54 Readest, are offering great inducements to particular to 54 the above goods. All kinds of Window Shades made to order. Our apprior manufacturing facilities enable us to keep the rejutation we have always hed—of being the cheapest house in this State. MAGNIFICENT LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, WIN

now Sharps, of the brightest colors and every inactinable pattern, glendid Friexch and American Parts, Havetwee Proc. Conce. Tassets, Connuces, Unious reav. Ac., all just bought at the great suction trade soles. Great burnains. Call and evanilies. W. O. Jexes, Nos. 455 and 456 Poorlet.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., AUCTIONEERS .- We HENRY H. LUEDS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.—We respectfully notify our filends, and the public generally, that we have removed our Salestroms from No. 8 Wallet, to the spacious store No. 19 Nassan, between Plus and Codarsts, where we have much more extensive accommodations for our regular sales than hypertofore, and shall, as until devote ourselves to the sale of Works of Art, Furniture, Farcy Goods, ligrass and Carriages, &c. In addition to thee facilities we have fixed up a Future Callery upward of 19 by 26 feet, with a light every way adapted to the disposal of pictures, and other works of art, both at public and private sale. For particulars of sale, refer to our general anxion advertisements.

No. 19 Nassan, between Plus and Cedarsts.

When Ladies are out these pleasant days it is very andy to simply and see the New Spinke Syrke of Mosake Tarks as and Hall Clotto, Mars, Ross, &c., which must be sold to lake way for other new pattern som a fessued. Which Table 184, to lake way for other new pattern som a fessued. Which Table 184, to lake way for the pattern som a fessued. Which Table 184, to lake way for the pattern some a fessued. When the down the lake the pattern some patt

NEW MUSIC .- "BALTIMORE CLIPPER VALSE;" by Jullien, Picc To cents. "The Pary," Fantasia, by them Marati, 5e cents. "Park Watters," John Fletcher, 58 cents. "The Pary," Fantasia, by them Marati, 5e cents. "The Right of Neuranna, Song and Chorns, II S. Newell, director, Published by Horace Watters, So. 333 Byondway, Endnalve Agent for T. Oilhert & Co.'n, and Hallet & Cunston's celebrated Places, S. D. & H. W. Smith's, and Goodman & Babbuillet well known Richdenna Also Elsindachurer of Horace Waters's much admired modern improved Plano-forites.

THE PRINCE OF HIS PARTY.-If all the hatters in

Horses, Ponies, Carriages, &c., the property of a private gentleman, removed for convenience of sale from 10th a to the Atlantic Stables. The strongest guarantee will be given with every florre. They will be sold by A. H. Nicolay & Co. on Sat Canay, May 20, thaying been postround on account of the inclana-

SAVERY'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL and TELEGRAPH one Saloos, No. 14 Berkust et . S. Y. kept on the European in Mesle at all hours of the cay. Longistic Rooms from \$2.to per week, or 50 cents per night. John S. Savery, Proprietor.

Rend "THE FLYING YANKEE; Or, THE CRUISE OF THE CLIFFERS," in the "YANKEE PRIVATEER" \$2 per annum Single copies 4 cts. J. JONES, Publisher, No. 2 Water-st., Scoton DENTER & BROTHER, Agents, No. 14 and 15 Aunust., and for sale by all the new global.

CARPETINGS AT AUCTION PRICES.-PETERSON & temperary, No. 379 Brondway, corner of White st., have just re-cived from Auction a large lot of Velvet, Parestry and Brunelia arpetings, which they offer at the following low rans: Rich Velvet Carpet, 12 to 14; per yard. Rich Tapestry Carpet, 20 to 10; per yard. Rich Brunels Carpet, 20 per yard. and all other goods at equally low prices.

WIDE-AWARES-At LEARY & Co., Hatters, Nos.

BROADWAY OUTDONE .- Mr. Bennett's editorial of Stenday's Hersid is conclusive evidence. Hiram Andraux, No. 99 Howery, is selling Medallicon Carpers at 18, exmess sold on Broadway at \$2.75 and \$5; Veryerr at 15, 14 and 15, Tapperry at \$1, 9, 10 and 11; beautiful Ingrain Carpers at 3, 4, 5, 6; and 7, &c.

JAMES L. LITTLE & Co., Merchant Tailor, No. 412 Broodway. READY MADE CLOTHING of all kinds, qualities, and styles, to sait his customers. Give him a call before purchasing. Carments made to order at the shorrest notice when required.

FRENCH TOILET and MARSEILLES QUILTS, at Columbian Hall, No. 201 Grandest.—S. & M. E. Towlet & Co. will open 500 French Toilet Quilts of all sizes, and 600 Marsellies Quilts, varying in price from \$2.50 to \$8. Always on head a large assortment of Sun mer Quilts, from 9.4 to 12.4, which Hotel Keepers and Families will find to their savantage to examine. Liberal discount to Hotel Keepers and the trade. LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS AND DRAPERY BY

THE PIECE OR YARD.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co. have lately bought at peremptory auction sales 5,000 Lace Curtains 35 per cent. less than the cost of importation, and 10,000 yards of Lace and Musilin, Flows and Tamboured Draperies, which are sold less than by any other house in the trade. Jast received, an invoice of Corulces and Bands at all prices. Columbian Hall, No. 26 Grand-st. CRISTADORO'S EXCELSION HAIR DYE .- This

matchless preparation accomplishes its object unfaillusly, without accorching, crisping or otherwise injuring the finest and most fragile bair. It acts instantaneously and seaves the later a uniform color throughout. Sold wholesale and retail and applied at No. 6 Astor Chisty-Oslova.

TRUSSES.—Crystal Palace only prize medal awarded to Mann & Co., No. 2) Maiden-lane, for their Rannest Cerr Tavas. Imported Silk and cotton elastic Anale Socks, Ence Caps and Stocking of every description for varices veins. Instruments made to order for every physical deformity. Open till 9 P. M.

DON'T ANNOY US!—We do not like to be annoyed in church by people barking and coughing, when by putting one of Bayar's Warens in their mouths they may cease the uniovance. Bayar's Putmonic Warens cost 25 cents a box. Sold by C. V. CLICRERER & Co., No. 31 Barclay-st., General Agents for New York and within

THE HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT OF MORE THAN STANDING .- sthanks for increasing pairwase, we would mrite

THE OLD STAND, No. 104 BOWERY,
Il he found, as heretefuse, a most extensive and varied
of HOMMERY and UNDER GREMMENTS.
A. REARIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery. LINENS, TABLE DIAPER AND BARNSLEY SHEETING

-N. & M. F. Toware & Co. invite the impection of families and herel proprieture to their stock of Lunen goods which is 25 per cent. chesper than the anne class—side can be found in the trade p-4. If 4. It-4 and 12-4 Barnley ther. Doble Dannar Table-clich, Speciand Porosa Naptheor of ... chromate and all lines. This received 560 pieces for Irish Lines in shifting and treating, to which the attention of the trade is incided.

Communicy Hall, No. 284 Grand at Morse's Invigorating Elixie or Cordinal.—At a line when the community is deploying the evils resulting from the use of perfections preparations of disability, a stimulative deviation preparation in nature, and emailing no resection, to circumstant, purely regetable in its nature, and emailing no resection, to circumstant importance to the public and to the nactical world. The Ferre ty admit the necessity for ionics and circulated world in a strategies of cases, but here is a senior-to-said restoration to define the circulation of cases, but here is a senior-to-said restoration of cases, but here is a senior-to-said restoration. sing administered, and continue to administer, opicitions impure and personted in a street class of cases, but here is a recover or and restorative that in a contract contract is the street of the contract the state of the contract the state of the street of the stree

INHALING HEALTH.-Hear the Editor of The Part Byera Gorettes.

Consistentives, Read.—It is contrary to contrare less to pell palient residents and quark doctors, but in requirementing the Courte's Hyeralta Varia as a cure for Courterbore we know that we do not recommend quark made in the nor appropriate to define; see which works a cure where or there is a possibility of the being effected. It is an admirtal fact that the labelation of made in the courter of the period of made in the courter of the courter of the Courter's plan is to pointly the set in the image by the inhabition of Hydras Varias. Basing tred the medicine we will which a province to imagine in the courter of the courter o werest in source in alcourt to it, and in Reve and the mode Park, No. 449 Chumberset; C. H. Brice, some of Jelle and P. Jewes, N. W. Virli; P. B. Kaspy, No. 502 Highwan, and the Mr. Jerken, C. H. Park Life, corner of Woosee and the Art Charlest and C. H. Park Life, No. 175 Februard, Erical and word Russell, A. Schotz, No. 175 Merkers, P. Flande this, Price \$0.8 pack, and Jerkey and Park Life, Price \$0.8 pack, of Jerkeys at 10 semi fire by express.

MOLDAVIA CREAM.—This superb compound for unbestig the lesselffing the Harn pressure only and sold by A. Revestinous, this cole and of Harn Dys find Wig Factory. Because of Harn Dys find wig Factory.

ELEGANT FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS. -- STEPHEN HIGHLE, in paster and Manufacturers, No. 401 Brasilicay, resolvent properties of their electric states and incomercy on their classifications of the states and incomercially in the manufacturers of the most activationally accorded by the inthonoughly competerate workness.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for May 20.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week contains the following:

1. ED/TORIALS: A War for Cuba; The Object; Douglas on Divinity: Virginity Properties and Seculture Interests; Laber-16 Advistation; Gen Fort Governor; The Takinh War; Official Freenflation; The Policy of the Nebrooka London; "Free Chap," The Audiorization; Farming Pro-perts; The Voice of Connection; As: 11. THE STATE OF EUROPH: Later from Our Own Cor-respondents, A. P. C. and Neal Marx.

III. FRANCE: Letter from Our Ours Correspondent.
IV. THE ISTRESUS OF PANAMA: Leutenaut Smain's

vid Day Section in the House.

VI., REVIEW OF THE WEEE: The City: United States:
Mexico; Havane, Engles, and Cape of Good Pope.

VII., POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE: Surveyors, and Louisings, man Rhode Island; Missouri, Teumesses, and Louisings. VIII..SLAVERY DESCRIBED BY AN EYE-WITHESS: To

The Federa of The N. Y. Tablase.

1X. ANOTHER SHIPWHECK: Loss of ship Winchester of Boston; Proceedings and Green Sawal.

X. A WESTERN STRANER SUNE; Great Loca of Life.

XI. TROUBLE AMONG THE ORDER OF PENOW-ECTHINGS, Selecte of their Charles and other Dark XIL GREAT ANTI-NEURASKA MURIUS IN NEW-XIII. ANNIVERSARIES IN NEW-YORK: [Second Nodes]

XV. MANUELS: Prop. Deplacing the one from XVI. THE EIRDS AND THE FALTERS The Properties and Ignorates of Falter's generally upon important facts in Natural History.

Gris, Prevides, Carle, and Horse Markets, very they grid specially of ortro for The Trinner, and specially in very recognitive the state of the in very recognitive that the deax in the sing Recon the carter, Poles of certs, account on. One copy for one wear \$24; three copies, \$5; exception, \$5; ten exples, \$12.50; twenty copies, (to one admit) \$26.

New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1854.

THE WALKLY TRUMENESS wown circulation of \$110,000 copies, and is unfootbedly the best selecting mediate in the United Responses, circulating as it does in every State in the Union British Provinces, b.c., having for in readers Farours, Mechanics, Merchants million &c. Those who wish to make their besiness known the try ever, would do well to try The Weekly Trisuxe. A dedunisher of advertisements are inserted at 30 cents per line,

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE also has a very large circulation in the country. Advertisements inserted at 10 cents per line, each weartion.

THE ROLL OF INFAMY.

The Representatives from Free States named below voted on Monday, May 8, to take up the Kansas-Nebraska bill with a view to urge its immediate passage, viz.:

immediate passage, viz.:

Maine-Mors Mchonid
New Hawfanish-Harry Hibbard,
Massacht sette-None. Rumbe Island-None.
Connecticut-Colis M. Ingeredli, Vermont-None.
Naw-looks-Th. W. Commings, Hisan Walbridge,
Mac Walsh, William M. Tweed, William A. Walbridge,
Mac Walsh, William M. Tweed, William A. Walbridge,
New Johnston W. Stander, John Robbins, Jr.,
Villiam H. Witz, John McNeir, Samuel A. Bridges,
Christiam M. Stranb, Hondrick B. Wright, Am Packer,
William H. Kurtz, John L. Dawsen, Michael C. Front-H.
Onto-David T. Dinney, Find. W. Green, Edson B.
Olde-B.

Older-B.
INDIANA-Sreith Müller, Wm. H. English, Cyrus L.
INDIANA-Sreith Müller, Wm. H. English, Cyrus L.
Durham, Jas. H. Lane, Thomas A. Hendricks, John G.
Davis, Konman Eddy-T.
Battin Ma. James C. Allen, Willia Allen, Wm. A. RichHallin Ma. James C. Allen, Willia Allen, Wm. A. Rich-

Michigas—David Stuart, D. A. Noble, Saml, Clark—3. Lowa—Bernhardt Henn, Wiscowsts—None Cattrownia—Millen S. Lathon, Jas A. McDongall—2. Total 41 from Free States; to whom add J. Glancy Jones of Pa., who paired off in favor of the bill, which was the same as voting

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. BRODHEAD presented the memorial of Señor Atocha, praying to be allowed a claim rejected by the late Board of Commissioners on Mexican claims. The resolution increasing the compensation of The Globe for reporting debates, was resumed, and after considerable debate, adopted. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of State. transmitting copies of correspondence which had passed between the United States and England with regard to the rights of neutrals-referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed. The testimony taken before the Select Committee on Military Superintendencies was ordered to be printed: the majority of the Committee agreed to the report favorable to restoring the civil superintendency. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Nebraska bill. Messrs, Banks of Mass., Peckham of New-York, Taylor of Tennessee, Wentworth of Mass., and MEACHAM of Vermont, addressed the Committee in opposition to the bill. Mr. MILLER of Missouri, supported it. At 114 o'clock last night the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

Our advices from Mexico by way of New-Orleans. give us four days later intelligence from that city, and do not confirm the accounts of Santa Anna's successes, which have been before announced. It appears that no regular dispatches have been received from the army at the seat of Government, and this ominous silence authorizes the most unfavorable conjectures in regard to the position of Santa Anna. With our present contradictory information, however, it is impossible to arrive at any certain conclusions as to the state | measures they have adopted to defeat the bill in quesof affairs in the rebellious district.

the Hon. Edward Everett has resigned his seat in the | palliate their desertion of it. It may be a hard duty United States Senate, in consequence of ill healththe resignation to take effect in June.

The steamship Europa, with three days later intelligence from Europe, is now fully due at this

THE QUESTION. BEFORE CONGRESS.

The position is perfectly demonstrable, beyond all utterly opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Com- their duty to the end. premise.

Is there an intelligent man in the country who at heart doubts this ! Not one. Take the Districts of the North only: go through the cone by one, and look at the votes they have given in past times, and but recentily, and it will be found that the Whig and Pree-Soil vote alone is nearly or quite enough to turn the scale. But add thereto the Barnburning vote of the quantity of the kindred Free-Soil sentiment in the and it no more admits of question that the combined than that two and two make four. But this is what we now propose to do. is not all. The main body of the old line Democratic party in the North, in whose bosom has never existed anything but opposition to Whige and Freesoilers, are, so far as we can gather information from their own recent action, or infer anything from the nature of things, totally opposed to the measure. Look at Maine: Her Legislature unanimously passed resolutions against the Nebraska bill. Look at Rhode Island: Her Legislature did precisely the same thing. Behold the measure in toto at the late election there, and yet | mounted the throne, various events-too long a cata the suspicion even that the leaders were not sound upon the question resulted in one of the most notable politivet twined neck and heels out of power on the instant. because the Democracy feared they would be commiteratic party of Connecticut that that State was so completely revolutionized, and thrown over to the Whigs. Lock again at Pennsylvania-phlegmatic Pennsylvania -with her powerful and steady Democratic majority. fearing to touch the question in her State Convention. and giving it the go-by in the resolutions of that body, apprehensive that it would work the overthrow of the party. See Illinois, spurred and brailded up to the work as her Legislature was, by urgent orders from Washington. That body, composed of 75 members, with only 16 Whigs out of that whole number, could muster but 33 votes to sustain Douglas on this question. Now the Whigs and Free-Soilers of the North are a fixed and easily estimated force, and nobody will party, as represented by Generals, Colonels, Majors V. XXXIIID CONGRESS: The Banic on Nebinaks; Night | doubt that they are unanimously against every sug- and other officers, still preserve vivid recollections of gestion and shadow of such an enormity. Then comes

the Free-Soil division of the Democrats who are a distinct and well understood power in the ranks of the dominant party, of whose weight at least an approximate estimate can be formed. It is certainly well understood in all political circles that this portion of the party are numerous enough in every distriet of the North to swing it all high and dry, in any election, if their suffrages were added to those of the Whigs and Free-Seilers. But in aid of this calculation of the relative numerical strength of parties in the North on the question, and the conclusion it establishes, the plain inferences deducible from the signifi-Isomeric of Farmers generally upon important facts in Network Hampshire and Connecticut, the AVII. Tale Graph: The Large News received by Telegraph.

XVII. Tale Graph: The Large News received by Telegraph.

XVII. Tale Graph: The Large News received by Telegraph.

XIX. REVIEW OF THE MARKETS: Reports of the Stock, Graph Provided Contentions of the regular Democratic party in the States we have enumerated, the protest of numerous public meetings. the extraordinary protest of hearly the whole elerical body in the North, the opposition of the leading press of all parties, all go to demonstrate with unquestionable certainty that the proposition to repeal the Misscuri Compromise would be overwhelmingly defeated in every Congressional district in the North if the question could be submitted to the people to-day. There is no doubt about it. The sun of absolute conviction shines clear in every Northern mind on this subject. It is absolutely known that the entire Northern people are against the repeal of the Missouri Compremise. The leaders in the scheme know this just as well as we do. He would be a bold man who temptation for him to lie. We don't believe that even that marsh-bird. Harry Hibbard, would do it. | guarantee against the unsated appetite of France.

And if he would not, the case is closed on that head. Now, we ask, in all moderation, if here is not abundent instification for the course of the minority in insisting that the case shall be submitted to the People upon an unwilling people, simply because they cannot help themselves

The minority are only defending precious rights, of which they are in this crisis the sole guardians. They are at the same time asserting their own rights, of which no man and no body of men may deprive them. They entertain no factious nor partisan feelings on the subject: they are regarding it from an elevated point of view, having reference solely to the permanent wellbeing of the Republic. They desire there shall be no precipitation and no haste in closing a question of such magnitude and attended by such lasting and momentous results, as ahis measure brings in its train. There is no need of hurry. Nebraska is a wilderness. No inhabitants are there. That vast territory has waited 6,000 years for the white man's occupancy. It can certainly wait one more.

But, whatever others may think or admit, or think and refuse to admit, our convictions are perfectly settled and clear that it is an outrage beyond human endurance to impose this great measure of the repeal of a wise and beneficent law, which has stood untouched for a third of a century, and which secures a gigantic domain to FREEDOM FOREVER, upon a people who are opposed in every bone, muscle, sinew and tissue, to that repeal. And we are unable to find language of condemnation too strong to express the depth of our indignation at the conduct of the men who are urging the passage of the measure at this moment. And that indignation kindles anew whenever we consider the tessons offered by the supporters of this great iniquity for their course. How can we have patience, when we are told that the bill must be got through at once. in order to estop popular opposition, and prezent it from being defeated by the people ! In view of such unblushing imposition upon the honest and confiding voter who is expected to acquiesce in what these false leaders know he would not support as an original question, we are confounded, and think all language tame which can be used to characterize their acts.

There is no need of any public or private fighting upon the issue. There is, however, need of unyielding firmness. It is a crisis demanding a consciencious discharge of a disagreeable duty, at whatever cest and at whatever hazard. We know of no consideration and can imagine none sufficiently powerful to override the absolute necessity for the performence of this duty. We have no more doubt that it is the selemn duty of the minority to persist in the tion, then we have that it was their duty to go to Congress when they were elected to go. And no cir-By a telegraphic dispatch from Boston we learn that | cumstances can absolve them from that obligation, or to do. It may be hard to endure intimidation and face the assassin's steel or the murderer's bullet. We do not say the majority are prepared to attempt coercion after this fashion: yet events have occurred which seem to point that way. But there are some

justify their manhood. Public men have burdens works them to a considerable extent, and they would imposed upon them often which they may wish to become more valuable if merged in the French Emower of sephistry and cavil to weaken or overturn, shun, but which they cannot shake off while they rethat a majority of the representative districts within | main in the representative position. The minority of | making Dusseldorf and Coblentz fortresses of the first the limits of the Federal Government are to-day | Congress here no alternative; they must manfully do

PRUSSIAN POLICY.

The policy of Prussia in the penting metée of Europe has evoked many unfriendly and violent comments from the English and French newspapers. In this the journals go hand in hand with western diplemacy, whose main object now is to draw Prussia actively into the crusade against Russia, by persuasion, New-York representative districts, and the known by threats of war, revolution, or whatever else is inconvenient and alarming to a timid Government. But Democratic party existing in the other free States. Let the final decision which this power may take under the pressure of events and unavoidable necessities be aggregate would powerfully preponderate in nine what it may, the facts of the case deserve to be districts out of ten throughout the free States, considered strictly as they stand at present, and this

Great stress is laid on the near family connection existing between the royal house of Berlin and the Czar, but we do not accord to this tie the preponderating influence generally attributed to it. For more than thirty years no real friendly feeling has existed between the present King and Nicholas, who was a great favorite with the King's deceased father. Even when he was only Prince Royal, Frederick William ver, often absented himself from Berlin when his New-Hampshire: The Democratic party repoliated Imperial brother-in-law visited there. Since he logue, in fact, to be enumerated here-have contributed on both sides to strengthen rather than to cairevolutions of our times. See Connecticut. The remove this alieuntion. Besides, the truth is that Denocratic party, avoiding the lisue most carefully. For all places of family have never stood and never can stand against the current of events and the demands of policy. Without going far back for illustrated to its support if they did not so not. It was, to our tions, we may recall the separation of Belgium from certain knowledge, by members of the old line Demo- | Holland, which took place notwithstanding the House of Orange was united with that of Prussia and Russia by several intermarriages and other family ties-too weak, all of them, to secure the possession of the lelgian crown.

Monarchies never or seldom go to war for princiles, or even to avert distant or contingent dangers; but they do it for immediate interests, and for immediate advantages. Monarchies are influenced likewise by traditions, especially by such as are deeply rooted in the minds of the dominant party of the nation. Such in Prussia is the military class, and the country delights to call itself a Military State. Whatever may be said to the contrary, three-fourths of this the national struggle of 1813-'14-'15. All the superior officers fought at that time side by side with the Russians against the French, for whom they have still no liking; and it will be difficult if not impossible to bring them to change their prepossessions. Indeed, distrust if not hatred of the French is still active in the Prussian army. These feelings were recently publicly uttered by Count Dohns, the military patriarch of Prussia, with the applause of a numerous corps of officers, of whom the majority is far from being anti-Russian. Thus General von Hess, the Austrian Linvoy ont to Berlin to conclude the recent Military Convention, said-if reports are true-" that he found Russia in Berlin." So too, the people at large still recount the feats of the French campaigns, and sing songs drawn from that epoch; and from time to time the theaters amuse the public with plays recalling the French oppression and inflaming snew the national hostilley. The generation of mature men and women who to-day count about fifty years of age, and who were educated during, and in the years following, the Napoleonic struggle do not generally know French, as at that time its study was almost excluded from the public schools and from private teaching. Besides, Prussia proper-that is, the Prussia extending from the right bank of the Rhine to the Russian be undaries-lives in constant dread of the loss of the Rhetish provinces, whose possession, as forming a natural frontier, is the daily aspiration of every Frenchmen from the peasant up to the Emperor. would deny so manifest a truth, however great the case such a danger should become argent, only the succor of Russia could give to Prussia a substantial

In the ensuing struggle, Prussia has nothing to win. but everything to lose by war, especially if she should engage in it while, as now, its issues are still vague and indistinct. The western powers cannot proffer for their decision. If these conclusions are fallacious, her any positive advantage to be gained by embracing how easily can the fact be demonstrated. If they are their cause, and if France or her ruler shall eventunot, who dares to say the bill shall pass! Who dares ally be foiled, the event will be hailed joyfully at to engage in the criminal and despotic enterprise of | Berlin, where the Bonapartes are most cordially hated. | ing | Committee | addressing | the | men | who | wear fastening a vile, odious, revolutionary measure, whose | The bait of Poland, thrown to Prussia recently by Naconsequences are vast as its unmatched turpitude. peleon, did not take. She can hardly manage the part of the Polish territory and people she already pozaceses. The Prussians hate and despise the Poles, and the general feeling is averse to any new acquisition in that quarter. On the other hand Prussia incurs no danger, while she can anticipate no benefit by any dismemberment of the Turkish empire. Austria to be sure, would not object to acquire Bosnia, any Herzegovina and Servia: but where on the map of

Europe is there any compensation for Prussia Stretched out as she is across Germany like a long saurage tied in the middle. Prussia might covet Hanever, or Saxony, if in a general conflagration those two countries should side with an opposite camp. Henover, she has already once, almost thankfully, accepted from Napoleon, and her longing for Saxony was disappointed at Vienna in 1815, by the interposition of France and England, and the underhand dealings of Austria. This power will always oppose any aggrandizement of Prussia in Germany under any conditions whatever. They know this well at Berlin. and are not over eager to bind together the destinies of the two Governments.

For all these reasons the Cabinet of Berlin is not in a hurry to plunge into a war which offers no compensation. The kingdom is not rich by nature, but made so by industry, activity and economy. These beneficent results of peace, and peace alone, may and must be destroyed by an untimely war. Already the export trade of Russia, and, indeed, nearly all the import trade, is forced into the Prussian channels, and if the war should be protracted, the poorest part of Prussia, that berdering on Lithuania, will at once reap the fruits of neutrality, and by this new commercial opening acmire on undreamed-of degree of prosperity.

It is difficult to make out-among the various contradictory and partial reports-the state of the national feeling in Prussia in regard to the present emergency. No inference can be safely drawn from the debates of the Prussian Chambers. The party so much applauded by the English newspapers, the so-called Bethman-Hollweg party, (Bethman-Hollweg being its leader.) is composed principally of wealthy citizens and parrenus. They form a nerveless juste-milion, and are in some degree a pale imitation of the celebrated French doctrisaires. Many of them bate the ancient nobility who now control the Government: they are greedy for power, but should they get it they will bend under the influence of the court and of the military aristocrate as they did in 1848-49. In their recent opposition to the loan proposed by the Government, this uste-milieu had not the energy to support the clear anti-Russian motion of Vincke, the leader of some one-and-twenty members of the Left, but prudently sheltered themselves in a quantity of commonplace Bethman-Hollweg and his partizans have their

strength in the Rhenish provinces, which he represents, No doubt the interests of the left bank of the Rhine gravitate towards union with France. This bank is things which must be done by all men who would | rich in coal-beds and iron; French capital aiready

pire. But Prussia has spent millions on millions in order, and will not so easily part with these provinces. The great cotton, woolen, linen and silk manufactories are situated principally on the right side of the Rhine; they compete successfully with the French and English, and occasionally crowd them out from fereign markets. They have nothing to win but everything to less by any close connection with their rivals

in trade. Such are the conflicting interests, the various incentives and feelings which really influence the decision of the Cabinet of Berlin. Time will show in what manner it will disentangle itself, or whether it will succumb to the equally dangerous embraces of the west, the south or the north-east of Europe.

THE THIRD HOUSE OF CONGRESS.

Certain borers established in Washington have addressed a circular to the railroad companies of the Union, offering to give their aid toward obtaining a suspension, or repeal, of the duties on railroad iron, and urging upon the various companies the adoption of a resolution of which the following is given by Tae

Philadelphia North American as a faithful copy: It is with a feeling of grief that we have read this

resolution. Low as is our estimation of the political morals of the present day, we confess that it has greatly astonished us; not so much for the object to be accomplished as for the men who offer their services for its accomplishment. Among them we find Mr. H. V. Poor, in the columns of whose journal we could, we think, readily find evidence of his belief that the best interests of the country are to be promoted by the adoption of measures tending to render it independent of the world for its supplies of iron. Again, we find there the name of George Ashmun, late Representative in Congress, and but recently candidate for the post of Senator, from the great Whig State of Massachusetts, and always an advocate of protection to the manufactures of cloth and iron. This genileman is said to have realized a handsome fortune out of the Illinois Central Railroad, whose enormous grants of land were obtained by aid of the representatives of the iron districts of Pennsylvania, and under a distinct agreement, to which Mr. A. was a party, that the friends of the road would aid in relieving the almost perishing iron manufacture. Now, however, we find him offering, for a commission of five per cent., to sell his services in support of a measure that is to crush the men to whom he owes his fortune. Of all the names, however, in this list, none so much astonishes us as that of Mr. Vinton of Ohio, niways an advocate of protection whether in or out of Congress, and always heretofore regarded as a man of principle. That he should be found lending himself to the promotion of a measure that must so injuriously affect a great national interest now just recovering from the effects of the tariff of 1846, and requiring but a few years for its establishment beyond the reach of foreign interference; that he should be thus found acting in opposition to the doctrines of his whole political life, and that he should be doing this for a commission of five per cent .. is to us quite incomprehensible. We have always regarded Mr. Vinton as a man of principle, and so was he always regarded in the House of Representatives; and are, therefore, strongly tempted to believe that the use of his name in connection with this matter has been without authority from him. Should this prove to have been the case, we should rejoice in being autherized to publish his disclaimer of any interest in this five per cent, movement, so unworthy of such a man as he

Independently, however, of the men whose names have been thus placed before the public, we ask our readers to reflect carefully upon the monstrous character of the means here proposed to be used in producing modifications of our national legislation. The five per cent, here proposed will amount, as we are assured, to not less than half a million of dollars, to be used in purchasing men whose wants are stronger than their honesty, to vote in opposition to what they know to be the best interests of their constituents. That done in regard to iron, we shall next have a borwoolen or cotton cloths, or who cat sugar, or who desire to purchase Cuba, and inviting contributions to be used in purchasing the votes required for the accomplishment of their objects. Under such a system, there can be no safety. Legislation for any and every purpose will be bought, and the only question to be determined will be the length of the purse of those who ask the passage of a law. Regarding, as we do, the tendencies of the system now proposed to be introduced, we see with the deepest regret that the advocates of corruption may now plead the example of a man who, as Chairman of the Ways and Means, was always distinguished as an advocate of protection to the free labor of America, but is now more distinguished as being among the first to publish to the world that for a commission of five per cent, he will sell himself to the advocates of the cheap labor system of England.

OUR GREAT PARK.

We learn with no common satisfaction, from a communication this week addressed to the Common Council by Messrs. Michael Ulshoeffer, William Kent, Luther Bradish, Warren Brady and Jeremiah Towle, Commissioners for the Central Park, that they purpose and hope to complete within the current year the rocceedings necessary to yest the title of the lands mbraced within the plot of said Park in the City. To effect this, it will of course be necessary that those among the gentlemen just named who are accustomed to spend a portion of the summer in the country shall forego that recreation and devote the hot weather entirely to a most critical trust, for which they are paid but \$4 for each day of actual service. This will avolve a sacrifice of personal enjoyment to public luty which we trust will not soon be forgotten If this business can be closed up, as suggested, within

the current year, we are assured that the entire cost. including pay of Commissioners, Clerks, Surveyors, Assessors, and Advertising, cannot exceed \$25,000, The legal expenses proper will be just nothing at all, Mr. Dillon, Corporation Counsel, having waived all claim to compensation and assented to an enactment precluding any future charge on his part. The land required for the Park will cost, we are assured, not more than \$7,000,000 at farthest, from which \$2,000,000, it is estimated, will be deducted by assessment on adjacent lands extensively benefited by this noble enterprise, leaving the net cost of land \$5,000,000. To this we will add \$1,000,000 as an outside estimate for the cost of grading, planting and fencing, and we have a net cost of \$6,000,000 when the Park is completed, funded in a stock bearing five that he wants something. per cent. interest, so that the Park will cost \$300,000 vear. We can save double this amount every year by shutting up our grog-shops, and thus reducing the heavy burdens imposed on us by Crime and Paupersm. And the value of such a Park to our City cannot be over estimated. Our citizens, especially those unable to spend the summer in the country, will derive health, comfort, exercise, relaxation, enjoyment, from the refined and affluent will be sensibly hightened.

We entreet our citizens to took the prompt age be not frittered away in obedience to the prompt age We entrest our citizens to look to it that this Part of reckless speculation or mole-eyed parsimony. original plan of our City, as laid out by Gouverneur Morris and his associates nearly half a century since included a Park of three hundred acres, stretching from Twenty-third to Thirty-fourth-st. and from the Third to the Eighth-avenue. That Park would not have cost the City One Million Dollars, and would be worth to it, if this moment in existence, at least Twenty Mil. lions. But Speculation whittled off one corner, and meanness bartered away another slice, while the people slumbered, until nothing but Madison-squareplace for nursery-maids and hoop-trundlers, if it shall ever be covered with trees-is left of all that noble device of far-seeing genius. We are now driven a mile farther up town: let us make a stand here, and resolve not to give another inch.

LICENSING GROGSHOPS.

We ask our citizens to pay particular heed to the brief summaries we from time to time publish of the progress of Rum Licensing in our City Hall. There may be a few among them not yet fully convinced that there is no reform of the License System possible which does not involve its annihilation; and if they will only observe and read, they cannot fail to be sat-

isfied. We rest on the recorded facts. By our laws as they now exist, all mere tipplingdens are forbidden, and forty licenses cannot legalize them. The Mayor, Alderman and Councilmen may sign licenses for such villainous boozing-kens as abound on the Five Points, in Cherry, Water, Church and forty other streets; but that only subjects the licenses to indictment-it does not screen the drunkeries from the terrors of the law. Yet here they are relicened almost every one of them, in the full glare of publiche and with the People's attention called to the outrage. ous breach of trust. How can we hope for improvement while the Liceuse System is upheld?

The Corporation Counsel has reported to the Minicipality the various conditions and restrictions under which Licenses may legally be granted, and has embodied these in a form of license which he recommends for general adoption. Hitherto, when handed up for selling on the Sabbath, or selling otherwise is contravention of law, the rumseller has often pleaded with entire truth, "I didn't know that the law for bade such selling." But Mr. Dillon has embodied the various restrictions in the license, so that every one who takes out a license, either by reading it himself. or having it read to him, must know just when he is fulfilling and when violating its conditions. But, though the Boards have voted, by a large majority, to grant no licenses except in accordance with the laws, the representatives of the rotten Wards and Districts repudiate this decision, defy the laws, reject the Corporation Counsel's form of license, and grant licenses without inquiry or discrimination to dens wherein gambling is regularly carried on, which are the constant resorts of thieves, swindlers and harlots, and wherein Sauls Howletts and Stookeys are daily training for Sing-Sing and the Gallows. And so long as the License System is upheld, so long will such deas be sereened by it from the stern discipline they merit. Men and brethren! will you not see!

FARMING PROSPECTS.

The warm sunshine of this week, especially of Tuesday, neting upon a soil saturated with warm rains, has given a sudden impulse to vegetation in this quarter, so that the change from bare boughs to green foliage is almost magical. Yet, as every season in its turn is said to present, some features unparalleled in the memory of "the oldest "inhabitant," so we do not remember a predecessor so backward, up to the middle of May, as this of 1854. The Apple-tree in Westchester County was not fairly in blos-som before the 14th or 15th of May, which is the average of its usual blessoming in Massachusetts; the Peach was a few days earlier. There will have been more Oats sown this year between our City and the Highlands after the Sin of May than before—a fact unprecedented since same. On the 18th of May, not half the grass land hereabouts destined to bear Indian Corn this season had yet been broken up-and there will be much yet unplanted on the 25th. Fifty miles above our City, the rain of the 15th was accompanied by hall, which did much damage to the blesseming fruit. The carth is still saturated with water, rendering the plowing of moist land difficult and not very effective.

Farmers who have yet to plant or sow Grain ought to sock their seed to the verge of sprouting, -(if Indian Corn, two or three ounces of Nitre dissolved in each pail-full of zoaking water is said to be excellent) -roll dry in plaster, and plant immediately. Guano, Phosphate, Super-phosphate, Pondrette and other stimulating manures, should applied to hasten and increase the growth of the crops

-It rained again Wednesday and yesterday.

The Financial Movement Anono the Newspapers,—
The New-York Herald has raised its price from two to
three cents a copy, to take effect from Monday next. We
suppose that The Tributak and Tomes will do likewise.
These used to be called penny papers, but in assuming the
higher and compensating prices, they lose their distinctive
character, and come back to the old system of the NewVel 1992.

k press, he reason given by The Herald for this change is great increase in the expenses of conducting a (Eve. Post.

The Post hugs itself without cause. THE TRIBUNE. at least, is not prepared to relinquish its "distinctive character," as contrasted with journals published on the old system of the New-York Press." It was the first in trying the experiment of printing a large paper at a relatively small price. It was first in suggesting and acting on the presumption that, if the readers would pay for the white paper and ink, the advertisers might be relied on to defray all other necessary expenses of a daily journal. It was first in attaining an aggregate regular circulation of One Hundred Thousand Copies. It is now taken and paid forwe should say, paid for and taken, for this exaction of payment in advance is also one of the most essential of its "distinctive" features, as compared with the "old system of the New-York Press"-by One Hundred and Fifty Thousand readers of their own paper. And, though everything we must buy has advanced in price, we "still live," Will The Post amend its supposition?

The Herald raises its price to three cents a copy on Monday, a course which, as it will proably reduce its circulation, is to be applauded in the interest of publie morals. The reason assigned for the change is that at present prices the publication does not pay its proprietor as much as he desires. We do not see any appoundement that the size or quality of the sheet is to be increased with the enhancement of the cost to subscribers. It is already one-fifth smaller than THE TRIBUSE, the price of which is not to be raised on Monday. Our paper will still be furnished to the public at two cents, though it costs very much more to make than The Herald, and we flatter ourselves has an intrinsic value to its readers such as that journal never gives any evidence of. ,

The Troy Whig adds HENRY H. Ross of Essex County, and CHRISTOPHER MORGAN of Cayuga, to our list of Whigs who have been named in connection with the office of Governor of our State, and incidentally

observes: It was a good time for Mr. GERELEY to say that he was not and would not be a candidate, but he did not im-

-Whenever The Whig finds "Mr. Greeley" declining an office for which he has not been nominated, and is not likely to be, it will be justified in presuming

Gen. SAM HOUSTON first entered Congress as a Representative (from Tennessee) thirty years ago. He has since been Governor of Tennessee; then a fugitive from her borders; then an Indian chief; then a pioneer of Toxas; then leader of her revolution; then President; then out of power and esteemed a dissipated, broken-down demagoque; then President again; a reformed man and Tom perance advocate; then and finally Senator of the United it, while the attractions of our City as a residence for | States, which position he has held for the tast eight years. He may yet go higher.